GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINORITY AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1773
ANSWERED ON:27.07.2016
State Level Monitoring Committee
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Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many States who have still not constituted State level monitoring committee for the minority welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is receiving the evaluation report of various schemes and projects related to minority development and welfare from the State Governments or implementing agencies on a regular basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the defaulting States?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI)

(a) & (b): As per the information available in the Ministry of Minority Affairs, there is no confirmation from Telangana regarding the constitution of State Level Committee (SLC) meant for monitoring of minority welfare schemes, although the State has been requested to constitute the SLC.

(c) & (d): As the State / UT Governments are the implementing agencies in respect of most of the schemes, meant for the welfare of minorities; they are not required to submit evaluation reports on any scheme. However, the evaluation studies are conducted by the Central Ministries, through independent agencies, in respect of some of the ongoing schemes to assess their impact on the six notified minority communities. Some of such evaluations studies show the following:

i. Impact assessment of the three Scholarship Schemes observes that they have been able to achieve their objectives to a large extent as they have reached the most deprived in the minorities; raised their demand for school/higher/technical education; reduced the financial burden of poor parents; enabled most children to stay through school/higher/technical education; and improve their performance levels. The scheme has contributed significantly towards the long term objective of empowering the minorities through education.

ii. The extension of Mid-day meal scheme, in the blocks with concentration of minority population as well as the children in Madarsas, has affirmed a positive educational, nutritional and social impact of the Scheme. This has increased enrolment of Muslim children, including girls in primary and upper primary level of education.
iii. The evaluation study of the SJSRY / NULM reveals that the scheme has impacted the beneficiaries in terms of increase in income, upgrading of the social status, etc. It has also helped in mobilisation of urban poor households to form their own institutions like micro-enterprises, Self Help Groups etc.

iv. The evaluation study of the ICDS Scheme observes that the performance of the scheme has been satisfactory in achieving its objectives.

v. The impact of SGSY on the beneficiaries was not only visible in their living standard but also in other behavioural aspects like consumption pattern, saving behaviour and increased accessibility to different amenities, like schooling, drinking water, sanitary latrine, electricity etc.

vi. The Evaluation study, conducted in respect of IAY, shows that its impact on beneficiaries' life, livelihood and well being was manifold. IAY has ushered in new life style with improved standard of living. The beneficiaries had access to health care services and banking facilities after securing the IAY house.

(e): Does not arise.

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